



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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**YOUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET**  
is your eyesight.  
See that it is kept on the  
CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR  
LEDGER OF HEALTH.  
Accurate glasses will keep your  
eyes fit for the daily strain  
of business.  
**N. LAZARUS**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
34, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,493. 號三十九百四千九萬一第 日一十月十年庚戌 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1920. 六拜禮 號十二月一十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

## JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL &  
CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN  
CIGARETTES  
SUB ROSA No. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR &  
CO., LTD.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75.

(12)

## CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of **BLISS'S**  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,  
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's  
favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKELESS  
DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
108, 5-6, Beaconfield Arcade.

**A LING & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.  
GLASS, ENGLISH, CHINA, JAPANESE AND  
MIRROR MAKERS.  
CAPTION MARKS IN VARIOUS SIZES.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.  
TELEPHONE 1219.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MCKENZIE HILL ROAD.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
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# THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

## "Viyella"

### DRESSING GOWNS

Made of "Viyella" Flannel in smart, Tartans and plain colours with contrast collars and cuffs. They are durable, light yet warm, and attractive—a very necessary combination in the eyes of the fastidious man.



NEW STOCK OF "Clydehla" AND "Viyella" PYJAMAS

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

### FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6% 1920.

NOMINAL VALUE 100 Francs.

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 Francs.

Interest payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December.

First instalment due on 16th June, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

For full details and particulars apply to—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

STOCK DEPARTMENTS.

Queen's Buildings,

8, Charter Road,

HONGKONG.

1620]

### THE LEADING BRANDS

of

## MANILA CIGARS

### EL PALACIO

&amp;

### IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

SOLE AGENTS:

## THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 151.

HOTEL MANHONG.

### NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of £100 each issued at par. Interest payable twice yearly, on June 16th and December 16th.

First coupon due on June 16th, 1921. Applications will be received from October 20th, up to November 25th by the—

BURROUGHS BANK,

R. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1920. 1634

### NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%.

Not Redeemable

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

INTEREST payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December; first semi-annual interest to be paid on 16th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October, up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

7, MARBOT,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. 1633

### HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday. There were present—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.),  
H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTURA, C.B.,  
General Officer Commanding Troops in China.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E.,

(Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E.,

(Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. D. W. THATMAN (Colonial

Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., (Director

of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E.,

(Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of

Education).

Hon. Mr. R. E. POLLOCK.

Hon. Mr. P. HOSKIN HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.

Hon. Mr. HO KONG.

Mr. S. B. McLELLIN (Clerk of Council).

#### AGENDA.

Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were

confirmed.

#### PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of

H.E. the Governor, laid on the table

sessional paper No. 12 of 1920 being Quar-

terly Returns of Excesses under sub-heads

set by savings under heads of Expenditure

for the third quarter 1920.

#### FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of

H.E. the Governor, laid on the table

Financial Minutes Nos. 104 to 109 and

moved that they be referred to the Finance

Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and

the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of

H.E. the Governor, laid on the table

Report of the Finance Committee, No. 7

and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and

the motion was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the

second reading of a Bill intituled an

Ordinance to authorize the appropriation

of a supplementary sum of four million and

twenty-six thousand three hundred and

thirty-six dollars and eleven cents to defray

the charges of the year 1920.

He said: I propose after the second

reading has been passed to move that the

Bill be referred to the Finance Committee

where it may be fully discussed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and

the second reading was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved

that the Bill be referred to the Finance

Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and

this was agreed to.

#### THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

The debate on the Budget was published

in yesterday's *Hongkong Daily Press*.

#### ARMISTICE DAY HOLIDAY.

H.E. the GOVERNOR—I take this opportunity

of adding a few remarks to those I

have already made. Hon. members are

aware that shortly before the 11th Novem-

ber I issued a proclamation declaring the

day of the Armistice anniversary a holiday.

I thought it was in accordance with the

public wish and with the practice elsewhere.

The Colony was in a peculiar position

because it already had a public holiday

on Monday, being the Monday nearest to

November 9th. This year I did not wish

to take any decision in a hurry so I allowed

the holiday to stand in addition to the one

on November 11th. I do not think it

advisable in the future to have two hol-

idays following so close on each other, and

my view is that we should adhere to the

holiday on November 11th and drop out

November 9th. I desire to mention to this

Council that this is my intention in the

future, and if any hon. member has any

objection on his own behalf, or on behalf

of his constituents, I will be glad if he

will let me know in due course, as I do

not intend this to be a matter of discussion

at this meeting.

#### THE PLANTS ORDINANCE, 1920.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second

reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance

to provide for the protection of trees,

shrubs and other plants. He said: The

object of the bill is to protect, where

desirable, trees, shrubs and other plants

growing on the hillsides and other places

of the Colony. The particular occasion of the

bill is the protection of one shrub, the

azalea. That shrub is to be much more

common in the future than it is now, and

in the future season was a striking

feature of the landscape. It is desirable

that we should preserve a shrub of that kind.

I think the destruction and gradual

disappearance of the shrub is due to ignorance

and thoughtlessness. It is not known that

the plant is not one that leads itself to

total destruction, because if the flowering

branch is cut the plant is unable to pro-

duce a further supply of flowers for

years. The object of the bill is to provide

regulations that no person shall without

lawful excuse sell or offer for sale or have in

his possession any portion of an azalea except

whole plants grown outside the Colony and

brought into the Colony as whole plants,

or portions taken from private gardens

with the consent of the owner. The bill

goes further and makes it obligatory

on the person in possession of the

azalea to prove that he has it with

the owner's permission and, in special cases,

will have to produce the owner as a wit-

ness. The onus will be on the alleged

offender to prove that he came within one

of the exemptions named. The regulations

are made in accordance with sub-Clause 3,

of Clause 2 and will be laid on the table

of the Council and if any member of the

Council wishes to move an amendment he

will have no opportunity of discussing the

proposed regulations when they are laid on

the table.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill was read a second time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and

the Bill clause by clause.

There were no amendments and on

Council resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL

moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and

the third reading was passed.

### THE HON. MR. POLLOCK—What steps

have been taken to inform the Chinese of this proposed legislation?

The Hon. SECRETARY FOR CHINA—

Arrangements will be made in the

Chinese press.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Is it necessary to

inform the public by leaflets of this kind?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Advertise-

ments should be inserted in all vernacular

papers. That will be sufficient.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You consider that

satisfactory?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Yes.

The Bill was read a second time. Council

then went into committee to consider the

Bill clause by clause.

There were no amendments and on

Council resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL

moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and

the third reading was passed.

#### PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' ORDINANCE, 1920.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second

reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance

to amend the Protection of Women and

Girls' Ordinance, 1897. He said: The

object of this Bill is to increase the powers

of the authorities in dealing with the

traffic in girls. The objection to the present

section which the Bill proposes to com-

pletely amend, is that it is necessary to

prove that the girl who is found here in

the possession of a man left or was taken

out of the possession of her father or

mother, or some other person having lawful

charge of her, such as a guardian, in many

cases it has been found difficult to trace

her relatives and very frequently it was

her impossible to get them down in time

to appear at the prosecution. In other

cases convictions were thrown away by

the stupidity or connivance of the girls

themselves, and it seems not unreasonable

that when a man is found in the Colony

with a girl in his possession, he should be

galled upon to say how he came into pos-

session of her, to prove his title to the

possession of her with the consent of the

people entitled to give consent, as was

the law in the case of the man. The Bill

now provides that if the girl appears to

be under twenty-one years of age she shall

be presumed to be under that age and

unmarried, unless the defence proves that

she is married or is of that age. It is

extremely difficult to prove the ages of the

girls and in some cases they do not know

themselves or are unwilling to help the pro-

secution. It was felt that throwing the onus

of proving the consent of parents on the

defence might seem rather drastic, be-

cause it might lead to prosecutions out of

cause. It is therefore, provided by Clause

3 that the prosecution shall be commenced

without the consent of the Secretary for

Chinese Affairs.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to

consider the Bill clause by clause. There

being no amendment on Council resuming,

the Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE, 1920.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second

reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance

to restrain certain acts of intimidation.

He said: This is another attempt, as was

the last Bill, to fill up a gap in the fence

against crime. Cases have

frequently occurred in which intimidation

was used by individuals and societies for

the purpose of forcing a person to do some-

thing unlawful or restraining him from

doing a lawful act. Sometimes a man is

forced to join an unlawful society, and

sometimes a man is prevented from carry-

ing on his lawful occupation in a lawful

way—possibly in following his particular

trade. The law, at present, is not strong

enough to deal with these acts and the Bill

has been drafted on the lines of a section in

the Indian Penal Code. This Bill provides



# CATCHICK STREET MURDER. A SECOND CULPRIT. DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and a jury at the Criminal Court, Hongkong, yesterday morning, Chan Kam Hung, a coolie, was charged with the murder, on April 19th, 1920, at 38, Catchick Street, Hongkong, of U. Kwong, a boy 15 years of age. He pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Kemp, prosecuted and Mr. W. H. Drummond appeared for the defence.

The following were the jury: Messrs. Sheik Javan, D. A. Guinness, U. Pak Chun, C. P. Ross, S. T. Britton, B. H. Kettle, and K. S. Morrison, foreman.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, stated that on the night, under review, four robbers entered the premises situated at 38, Catchick Street, by tampering with the bolt. The murdered boy and the cook were in sole occupation. The miscreants threatened them with death if they tried to give an alarm. The cook obeyed and remained silent, but the boy, disregarding the threat, endeavoured to summon assistance, whereupon he was stabbed through the throat with a dagger and died shortly afterwards. The robbers, after ransacking the premises—a hardware store—departed with clothes and money. The murdered boy was a nephew of the store proprietor.

Dr. Scott, in his evidence, said that the body of the murdered boy showed three incised wounds, two on the neck and one on the thumb. On the left of the neck, passing right through the wind pipe horizontally, was a wound about three and a half inches long which had caused his death. He had examined the dagger produced, on the day succeeding the murder, also the rags produced. They bore stains of human blood. The dagger would have been capable of inflicting wounds similar to those on the deceased's throat.

Chan Kan, a street coolie of No. 50, First Street, stated that he had occupied the same cubicle as U. Shui, who was visited often by the prisoner and two other Chinese. He had left the cubicle on April 20th, to go to the country. On either the 17th, or 18th, of April last he had taken his tea at the Tin In tea-house in Catchick Street with four butchers' assistants. That night at about 8 o'clock he had seen his room mate under a verandah on the opposite side of the street with the prisoner and three other men. He saw them later in Ha Wah Street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Drummond, witness said he now felt certain that it was on the night of April 17th that these events had happened. He saw U. Kin, one of the men with the prisoner, again, next morning April 18th.

Chan Yuk, the cook in the premises at 38, Catchick Street, said that on the night of April 19th, he and the murdered boy, who was a nephew of the master, slept in the shop. The boy's bed was on the right hand side of the shop opposite to his. At about midnight there was a noise outside the door and witness exclaimed, "What's that?" A voice from outside answered, "Keep quiet or I'll kill you." Witness tried to escape by the back door, but by this time the robbers had entered. Two of them caught him and dragged him back into the shop, telling him to sit on his bed and be silent. The robber who had hold of him—Chan Wah Hai—had a dagger in his hand. One of the four robbers entered the accountant's room, another kept coming into and out of the shop, while the remaining two dragged the boy into the kitchen. The only thing he heard from the boy after that was the cry "Save life." Shortly after this the man who was keeping guard in the shop called out "Go!" and the robbers departed, taking with them a bundle of clothes wrapped up in a blanket. Witness, who had been very frightened, went into the kitchen to see what had happened to the boy. He found him lying in a pool of blood on the floor. The boy opened his eyes and looked at witness but could not speak. Witness told him not to be afraid as he would go and get someone to save his life. He went to the door and called for help, but when he got back the boy was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Drummond, witness said that he could recognise the robber who went into the accountant's room but not any of the others. He could not remember ever having seen the prisoner before. Three of the robbers had white clothes, the other a dark suit. One wore a cap.

U. Sai Ping, proprietor of the ironware shop at 38, Catchick Street, said that on returning to his shop a little after midnight on April 19th, he found his nephew aged 15 had been murdered and money and clothes stolen from the shop.

The principal tenant of the premises at No. 50, First Street, said that he last saw the prisoner on the morning after the robbery but had not seen any of his companions, who were at the house the night before, since.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED. FAILURE TO FURNISH PASSENGER LIST.

Mr. Christian Beck, master of the s.s. *Haludar*, was summoned by Sub-Inspector Pickett, for unlawfully failing to furnish to the Police Boarding Officer a complete list of passengers arriving in the Colony by the *Haludar* from Hankow.

Pointing to a European lady in Court, Sub-Inspector Pickett said that her name did not appear on the passenger list.

The defendant told the Magistrate that the lady was his companion and not a passenger.

The Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith) thought that the defendant should have included the lady's name in the passenger list, as she was not a member of the ship's crew, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5.

# NEPHEW AND UNCLE. "NATURALLY BAD."

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with entering No. 129, Connaught Road West, at 8 a.m., on Thursday with intent to commit felony, and again entering the house at 6 o'clock yesterday and stealing two safe keys from the pocket of the shop master's jacket.

The defendant, admitted both charges.

Inspector Willis told the Magistrate that the defendant was a relative of the complainant, and used to work for him. He gained admittance to the house by climbing up a drain pipe to the first floor and then entering through an open window into the cubicle where the master of the shop slept, and stole the two safe keys from the complainant's jacket pocket. He was about to depart when the complainant awoke and gave the alarm. Fokis pursued and caught defendant in Salt Fish Lane.

The complainant told the Magistrate that the defendant was his nephew and had come from the country about two months ago. Defendant used to work for witness and knew the plan of his premises.

The Magistrate: Why did you dismiss him?—I did not. He is naturally bad, and left of his own accord.

The Magistrate: What do you propose doing with him?—His father is here, and is willing, if your Worship gives him a chance, to take him back to the country. The defendant's father told the Magistrate that his son was only a boy, and did not realise the seriousness of the offence. He asked that the defendant be given a chance.

Inspector Willis remarked that had the keys fallen into the hands of a gang of thieves, the shop would have been robbed. The safe contained a lot of money. He thought that if the defendant was given a taste of "inside" before he was taken back to the country, it would do him a lot of good.

The Magistrate: I am afraid he might get in contact with bad characters in the jail. I will sentence him to 10 strokes of the birch and 24 hours' detention, and you will see that he is taken back to the country.

The cook, being recalled testified to having seen the police Inspector and the dagger and blood-stained cloth produced, in the kitchen at 38, Catchick Street.

The accused had read to him a statement he had made to a Sergeant-Interpreter at the Police Station the day of his arrest, in which he admitted having joined the band of robbers after persuasion, because he was "a coolie out of work." The statement went on to say that he had not murdered the boy, though he had helped to drag him into the kitchen, and that as soon as the fatal blow had been struck, he had run away. He had received not one cash out of the robbers' plunder.

In the witness-box accused admitted that this statement was correct, but went on to say that he was never in the shop at all, having remained as a guard outside the door. He had not murdered the boy, nor received any plunder from the robbery.

Mr. Drummond objected to the statement at the Police Station being admitted as evidence, on the ground that the words "against you" following the words "any statement you may make may be used in evidence" had been omitted from the customary warning to the prisoner.

The Attorney-General quoted the latest edition of Stone to show that the deletion of these words had been effected in accordance with a recent ruling by English justices of high authority, and that the volume of Stone which Mr. Drummond had quoted in support of his objection was anterior to that which he (the Attorney-General), alluded to.

His Honour ruled the objection out.

His Honour, in summing up, said that the law on the subject was, that if a number of men went to commit any unlawful act in company fully resolved to kill anyone who might obstruct them, then they were all equally guilty of any murder that might be committed, no matter who struck the blow. The jury must decide what was the intention of these men, having in view the threat uttered to the cook when he exclaimed, "What's that?" They must take cognizance also of the fact that two of the robbers had set out upon their task armed with daggers.

The jury after a short retirement returned with a verdict of guilty and His Honour sentenced prisoner to death.

# SPORT. LEAGUE CRICKET. C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the C.C.C. in their league fixture, to-day, on the H.K. C.C. ground at 2 p.m.:—L. E. Lammer, B. V. Bradbury, E. G. Thompson, M. H. Abbas, S. Jex, A. W. Grimmett, F. Lawrence, Dr. M. E. Asger, W. Drake, and R. Basa.

# N.C.C. v. WILTSHIRES.

The following will represent Kowloon C.C. against the Wiltshires this afternoon, at 2.15, on the Kowloon ground.—Team.—B. D. Evan, E. L. Braga, J. Stalker, A. L. Ramsay, W. F. J. Gorvin, C. I. Stempleton, R. Southerton, P. J. Newman, Capt. E. G. Spinks, K. R. Macaskill, T. M. Cochrane.

# UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the University in the above friendly match to-morrow at 2 p.m. sharp on the C.R.C. ground.—D. K. Samy (Captain), T. E. Yeoh, H. C. Hunt, I. T. Pun, T. L. Cheah, K. S. Cheah, R. W. Barney, K. E. Mogra, R. Robertson, F. Baker, and C. H. Yeoh. Reserve: M. K. Yue.

# FOOTBALL.

The following matches are to be played to-day:—

HONGKONG LEAGUE: DIVISION I.  
Hongkong Club v. 2nd Wiltshires, Club ground, at 4 p.m. Referee: Mr. Jones, R.N.

R.G.A. v. H.M.S. Ambrose, Sookunpoo ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Holland.

H.K. Police v. Kowloon, Navy "B" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Sgt. Wells.

H.M.S. Tamar v. S.C.A., Navy "A" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Cheeseley.

# DIVISION II.

H.K. Club Reserves v. United, Club ground, at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones, R.N.

R.G.A. Reserves v. Club de Recreio, Sookunpoo ground, at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Robson, R.N.

22nd Punjabis v. St. Joseph's, S.C.A. ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Sambells, R.N.

Oilers United v. S.C.A. Reserves, Navy "B" ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. R. M. Omar.

Indian Rec. Club v. Kowloon Res., St. Joseph's ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Sayer, R.N.

The match H.M.S. Carlisle Reserves v. Staff and Departments is postponed.

There will be two outstanding games to-day in Division I: Club v. Wiltshires, and Tamar v. S.C.A.

On the Club ground a very even game is expected. The Wiltshires are putting their best team out and with Menham in form, the Club defence will be severely tested. Amor did not show up on the wing in the "Res" match, but to-day, with his usual fellow-mates, he will give a good account of himself. The Wiltshires' defenders will be hard-pressed to keep out Sandberg and Company. It is not yet certain whether McFavish will be out to-morrow or not, but should he turn out the front line will be improved. A goal-less draw should be the result.

The Tamar receive the S.C.A. on the Navy ground where the play will go in favour of the Chinese. The Tamar, on last Saturday's form, is a team not to be despised. It is hoped that all the players will keep their heads. A large Chinese crowd is expected to line the ropes for this match.

The Police are down to play H.M.S. Carlisle, but as the ship is out of port, the match versus Kowloon, postponed from November 6th, has been arranged to take place on the Navy "B" ground.

On form Kowloon should win, but it is expected that the Police will give them a good game.

The match at Sookunpoo should be fairly even with the R.G.A. just winners. The Navy team are badly handicapped through some of their best players being in hospital.

The Club Reserves should win the United; Morris made a welcome addition to the attack last week, and with a little more support from the wings, the forward line should do well.

The Club de Recreio are fielding a strong side at Sookunpoo, where the game should end in a draw.

The game, Indian Recreation Club v. Kowloon Reserves, should be the best game in the Junior Division. Jackson, late of Kowloon, is turning out for the Indians who should take the points. St. Joseph's and South China Reserves should win their games.

The following teams will represent the Kowloon F.C. in their League engagements to-day:—

# KOWLOON v. POLICE.

In this 1st division League match against the Police this afternoon (kick-off at 4 p.m.), on the Navy ground Kowloon will be represented by:—W. Crocker, P. Wheeler and T. Knight, C. Millard, P. R. Beesley, and J. Carlswell, W. Taylor, R. E. Townsend, P. Evelyn, B. Pasco, and P. Cleme.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# ONE POINT OF VIEW.

"The proposed road... will destroy one of our greatest assets at the Peak—namely the absolute quiet which we enjoy at night." Extract from a certain Budget Speech.

Serene and sleep on our lofty Peak. We gaze at the people who live below. Well witting that we are entirely unique. And doubting if they are quite human, or no.

Living so close to the heavenly blue, Their very existence amuses our sight. Why should they have our exquisite view? The people who live among noises at night!

Now comes a shadow upon our abode. The fear of an action not right nor fair; Government makes them a motor road. Whereby they may come to inhale our air.

And far, far worse, at the dead of night. A sound may fall on our shuddering ears. Like the hum of a horn, and a blinding light. May illumine the paths that were dark for years.

Surely we be the salt of the earth. Not to a Government bow we the knee! Orders we give as befits our worth. That you restore us our privacy.

The camel may pass through the needle's eye. The hapless may enter through Heaven's gate. But never, on never, shall mount so high. A man of lowly and mean estate.

# ANOTHER.

Time was when sleep and we were well acquainted. Time was when on the Peak there brooded peace.

A quiet land by motor-cars, unvisited. Now did we ever dream that time must cease. Time was without the very slightest danger. The kids could frisk to school from their abode.

Untroubled by some Juggernautian stranger. Ah! They'd not yet built the motor road!

But ah! upon our happiness is looming. A cloud whereat our spirits are depressed; For all too soon the motor may be booming. At breakneck speed among our haunts of rest.

Trippers will come of every rank and station. And many a joy-ride bring its noisy load. So, it is strange that in our irritation. We use bad words about the motor road!

To other folk it may seem rather funny. But we submit that it is hardly fair. To build the beastly thing from public money.

To which the Peak has had to pay its share. So if our sad complaint makes no iota of change in the official plan, we now. Must, each of us, launch out into a motor. Or build a bungalow at Cheung Chuan.

DAN.

# ORIENTAL COTTON CO.

# SHARE CAPITAL RE-ARRANGED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Arnold Brothers & Co., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That each of the 11,300 ordinary shares in the company's capital be divided into 10 shares of 11s. 3 each." The Chairman said:—Previous records show that when our shares were of comparatively small denomination most of our year dealers were shareholders in the Company, but the present high market value of the shares only permits two or three of our most wealthy friends to be interested. It is obviously in the interests of the Company that our shares should be within the reach of all who deal in our yarn, so that they are directly interested in promoting the sale of our products. It is with this object in view that the subdivision of the shares is asked for and that your Board recommend the resolution to your consideration.

# KOWLOON v. INDIANS.

In this 2nd division League match v. the Indians on St. Joseph's ground (kick-off, 4 p.m.), Kowloon will be represented by:—

H. McKay, S. H. Hewer and G. White, H. Roberts, Coupland and A. Martin, A. Spary, E. W. Alderson, K. A. Mason, J. Estorle and H. Blythe, Reserve, G. Jack.

# H.K.F.C. 2nd XI. v. UNITED F.C.

The following will represent the Club 2nd XI. against the United F.C. on the Club Ground, to-day, kick-off, 2.30 p.m. sharp:—

G. Groot, D. J. Purves, C. Wilkie, W. Ireland, J. Dodds, J. McBeth, Rev. Martin, G. May, N. Norris, J. P. Sherry and A. Boysen.

# H.K.F.C. v. WILTSHIRES.

The following have been selected to represent the Club against the Wiltshires in the League match, to-day, on the Club ground, kick-off, 4 p.m. sharp:—

G. Rogers, W. Gerrard and F. Lawrence, M. J. Raiton, J. Rodger, and J. W. R. McPhail, L. Goldenberg, H. H. Day, M. Sandberg, E. Moore and E. Riis.

# RUGBY FOOTBALL.

# ARMY v. H.M.S. "CURLEW."

Army v. H.M.S. Curlew. (22 p.) A match will be played on Monday at 4.30, at Happy Valley, between the Army and H.M.S. Curlew.

# LADIES' EVENING WEAR.

You are cordially invited to visit the SHOW ROOMS of

# Lane, Crawford & Co.

WHO ANNOUNCE A MAGNIFICENT SHOW

OF

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# DANCE DRESSES EVENING CLOAKS

# SHOES, GLOVES, STOCKINGS, SCARVES.



In every detail of our delightful Models will be discerned that distinction of design and excellence of finish that are the signs of Quality.

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[15]

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The most useful and efficient packing known.

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[468]

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# NEW PIANOS

FROM

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# & HAMILTON.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

# Che Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

[117]

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JUST RECEIVED

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# LATEST STYLES NOW SHOWING IN

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS AND THE

POPULAR VELOUR

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's High-Class Outfitters.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.  
OPENING CRUISE—November 20th, 1920.

BY kind permission of Colonel WINDHAM and Officers of the 2nd Batt. The Wiltshire Regiment, the Band of the Regiment will play selections of music at the Club House, North Point, during intervals of the racing; there will also be DANCING in the Club Gymnasium.  
The prizes will be presented by Lady STUBBS about 6.30 p.m.  
Ladies and all Friends of Members are cordially invited to attend.  
F. SMYTH,  
Commander R.E.K.Y. Club,  
Hongkong, November 19th, 1920. [1809]

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG MERCHANTS CO., LTD.  
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FIRST MEETING.

IN pursuance of Section 181 (1) of the Companies Ordinance 1911, Notice is hereby given that the FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS in the above matter will be held at the Club House, North Point, on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of DECEMBER, 1920, at twelve o'clock noon.

M. FERNANDEZ,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, November 18th, 1920. [1810]

## PUBLIC MEETING.

At the  
HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.  
on  
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd,  
at 9.15 p.m.

MR. ISRAEL COHEN.

Ministry of the Executive of the Zionist World Organisation.

will deliver an ADDRESS on  
"THE BRITISH MANDATE FOR PALESTINE."

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR  
SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS,  
K.C.M.G.,  
will preside.  
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.  
[1811]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"FOOKSANG"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whither, and/or from the wharf, they may be obtained.

Goods cleared by the 25th Nov. will be re-landed.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong November 19th, 1920. [1812]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer  
"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Nov. 19th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after Nov. 26th, will be subject to re-land.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Dec. 5th, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 19th, 1920. [1813]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ANNUAL BALL.

PRACTICE DANCE in connection with the above will take place at the Club House from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.

Dancing shoes must be worn.

T. W. HILL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[1814]

## INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the Season will take place on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, at the Club House, North Point.

The Commodore, Vice-Commodore, and Committee will be at home to Members and friends from 8 to 10 p.m.

Note for Cruisers Owners: Cruisers owners are requested to note that should weather conditions be such as to render improbable the finish of Event No. 1 before the start of Event No. 2, the Cruiser Race will be called off, and launches will be provided to tow Cruisers to the anchorage.

By Order,  
R. E. MACDOUGALL,  
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.  
Hongkong, November 18th, 1920. [1788]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the CHAMBER of COMMISSIONERS, CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1920, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,  
L. N. GREENHILL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 18th, 1920. [1806]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/331 dated 1st July, 1907, for 15 shares Nos. 67538 to 67552 inclusive all registered in the name of Miss Eustacia Lovraga has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/331 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1708]

NOTICE.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS is now in need of CHINESE STUDENTS who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—

General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop, and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge design and construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonry, Hydraulic Engineering, or Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December, 1920, to the following address:—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,  
Director of Railway Department,  
Ministry of Communications, Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other Documents returned to them according to the address in the application.

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## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE insertions.

If they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for  
Boxes P, Q, AD, AP, AW, BF.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to FRED ELLIS of Ice House Street, Victoria Hongkong a Duplicate Certificate or Certificate of the undermentioned 800 (Three hundred) Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that under circumstances amounting to loss or false pretences, the original Certificates have been lost possession of:—

7017 15-4-19 20 22001 to 22000 inc. Hon. Mr. C. F. Chair

7018 15-4-19 20 22001 to 22000 inc. Hon. Mr. C. F. Chair

7019 15-4-19 20 22001 to 22000 inc. Hon. Mr. C. F. Chair

7020 15-4-19 20 22001 to 22000 inc. Hon. Mr. C. F. Chair

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7062 15-4-19 20 22001 to 22000 inc. Hon. Mr. C. F. Chair

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of New Shipments of

Italian Vermouth

Martini Rossi.

Graves Malescot Blanc,

Grand Vin Nature.

Sauterne Barsac.

Grand Marnier,

Cordon Rouge.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 516

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—At Peking, on November 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, a son.

MOORE—At Shanghai, on November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. MOORE, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—At Shanghai, on November 14th, to Mrs. F. H. WILLIAMS, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRAND—BURKILL—At Shanghai, on November 15th, JOHN KENNETH BRAND, son of the late David Brand, and of Mrs. Brand, Shanghai, to KATHERINE JOYCE BURKILL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkil of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BORTHWICK—At Ichang, on November 8th, of dysentery, NANCY, beloved elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. BORTHWICK.

PINTOS—At Shanghai, on November 15th, GUILLERMINA PINTOS, aged 19.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, DES Vaux Rd., E.O.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.O.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1920.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

VISCONTI GREY some time ago remarked that people only learn by experience and sometimes not even then. To some the experience must be repeated many times, and if the lesson is not at last learned the conclusion must be that the sufferer is incapable of learning it. If this is the case with individual experience how much more is it the case with historical experience? The facts of history are presented in such diverse forms, the lessons to be learned from them are construed so differently by different historians, the facts themselves are so difficult to get at and so disputed when they are, that it is hardly a surprise that they should be accepted as a guide to future conduct. And yet what is true of the individual we feel must be true of the mass; the experience from the past which guides, or should guide, our own lives should also guide the body politic. Otherwise, following the analogy, what destroys the individual, it may survive many failures to read the lessons of the past, but we cannot reject the conclusion that, like the individual, it also is doomed to extinction should the lesson not be learned at last.

Experience which bring us painful consequences are seared into the memory; those which affect our purposes fade sooner according to our temperaments. The more remote the experience the less likely is it to affect our future conduct, and the political doings of a hundred, or even fifty, years ago, are still less effective on the conduct of our statesmen.

Such thoughts must arise in contemplating the present position in Europe and remembering the conditions which obtained in Europe somewhat over a hundred years ago. It is true that some of the parts in the drama have been changed. Then it was France rising to cast off a government which did not govern and going through the throes of a reorganisation. To-day it is Russia. An administration which drives a wedge between the rich and the poor, which enslaves the people and embellishes the power of the nobles, must in the end create a terrible reaction. In the end the artificial barriers must break down and civilisation seek its own level. That terrible red baptism of blood cannot be denied, but looking back we can see now how the hostility of the Powers drove France into that militarism which resulted in military rule and the terrible consequences which followed. It is not too much to say that had France received the sympathy of the Powers, if she had been assisted to set her house in order, Napoleon would never have found his opportunity to sacrifice Europe for the sake of his ambition. We may grant that the world has changed from a hundred years ago; there is no longer an animus against republics; indeed, the war has created one with general approval and any attempt to restore the monarchy in Germany would be regarded with the strongest suspicion. But we ought not to deceive ourselves with words. Republicanism to-day has lost its fervour because it is realised that it is merely a difference of a name, that freedom may be as much to seek in a republic as in a monarchy, and that freedom's true origin is from the people themselves and not from the rulers. Republics have become respectable; but to go further is to court suspicion. The social fabric must not be destroyed. Call the administration what you will, but leave the social fabric unloosed. That is why to-day Russia has taken the place of the France of a hundred years ago.

From another point of view we see economic conditions in Europe much what they were a hundred years ago. The Napoleonic wars were followed by a period of unrest among the people. Labour was at that time hardly organised and as a weapon unionism then cannot be compared with what it is now. Yet keen observers thought they saw revolutions coming. More especially was this the case in England, where the depression following the war was very hardly felt. The depression following the Napoleonic war lasted five years. Industry is now better organised, the markets wider and their demands better known, so it may be expected that the present depression will not last so long. Further, although the war has dissipated a large amount of wealth, meaning the overplus of stocks, the products of man's labour, not required for his immediate subsistence, yet still the amount of such wealth in the world now is higher than it was a hundred years ago. But except in the way of charity such wealth cannot be circulated unless in exchange for the products of man's labour. The raw materials of the rich countries can only be obtained by restoring the industries of the impoverished countries, and so far from endeavouring to restore such industries all the nations seem to be intent upon preventing the free exchange of commodities, whether by means of embargoes or higher duties. Measures are taken to exclude cheap goods not for the sake of the workers, but for the benefit of the manufacturers against whose goods they would compete. There is a distinct tendency in free trade countries to return to the evil days of protection, with their memories of the hungry forties, quite forgetful of the fact that all the wealth which Britain lavished on the war was built up since protection was swept away. The alliance which was knit so close by the war is in danger of falling to pieces, mainly for economic reasons. Each nation's hand is out against the other economically, till it would almost seem that economic isolation was the object aimed at. In Japan for years an excess of imports has been regarded as a national shame, although a reasonable view would be that a nation which could afford to buy more from abroad than she sold must be in a very prosperous condition, and the exclusion of all imports save only those raw materials which Japan has not got is the object openly aimed at. Something of this spirit seems to animate the world. Yet as co-operation between individuals of the same nation has enabled them to make great advances in wealth and prosperity, one would imagine that co-operation between nations would go still further to ensure these objects.

One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

De Egina Luz, a Portuguese lady of Macao, celebrated her 100th birthday tomorrow.

Mr. W. E. Roberts, general manager of the



## CRISIS IN GREECE: SUCCESS OF KING CONSTANTINE'S FOLLOWERS.

### AFTER GENERAL WRANGEL:

#### BOLSHEVIKS TURN ON UKRAINIANS.

### OUTLOOK IN PERSIA:

#### LORD CURZON'S DECLARATION.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### (REUTERS' AGENCY.)

##### CRISIS IN GREECE.

##### ELECTION SURPRISE.

LONDON, November 16th.

The latest election results give 119 seats to the Venizelists and 250 to the Constantinites.

M. Venizelos himself and all the Ministers, except two, have been defeated.

Not a single Venizelist has been returned for Macedonia and Old Greece, except in the Epirus and the Islands.

##### SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ATHENS.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Government has resigned in consequence of defeat in the elections. It is probable that the pro-Constantinian M. Gounaris will form a Cabinet.

In the course of a shooting affray between the rival factions in Athens two men were killed. So far, no disorders have been reported from the provinces.

##### M. VENIZELOS RESIGNS.

LONDON, November 17th.

The situation is curious and uncertain. M. Venizelos has handed his resignation but the Regent has declined to accept it until the final result of the voting of the Army is known.

M. Venizelos does not believe that the results of the voting of the Army will be so overwhelming as may lead him to withdraw his resignation.

##### WILL KING CONSTANTINE RETURN?

LONDON, November 16th.

The news of the Venizelists' crushing defeat was contrary to all expectations and was received with the utmost surprise by both the British and the French Press which greatly deplore the blow against the great patriot and founder of modern Greece and the staunch friend of the Allies. The newspapers are alive to the seriousness of the position now created and are of opinion that the French and British Governments will on no account permit Ex-King Constantine to re-ascend the throne, though a Paris paper suggests that, in order to prevent Greece from plunging into civil strife, the Crown Prince George may be allowed to become King. The situation, however, will not be clear, until the probable new Premier M. Gounaris, who is a staunch adherent of Constantine, makes a statement of policy. Meanwhile, jubilation prevails in Ex-King Constantine's camp at Lucerne. The ex-King is inundated with congratulatory telegrams. Local partisans celebrated his victory in a cafe drinking champagne and making speeches.

##### ATTITUDE OF ALLIES.

LONDON, November 16th.

Dramatic possibilities are likely in Greece in consequence of apparently a heavy defeat of the Venizelist Government in the elections, which were mainly fought on the issue whether ex-King Constantine should be restored to the throne. The result has amazingly upset all forecasts from Athens, which predicted an overwhelming victory for M. Venizelos, who strenuously opposes the restoration. The Government now admits that the expectations were mistaken. The victory of the Opposition, which may lead to the election of the Germanophile ex-Premier Gounaris as Premier, however, will not imply the restoration of Constantine, since the Allies have guaranteed that this will not be permitted. It remains to be seen whether King Constantine and M. Gounaris will attempt to defy the Allies.

## BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

### LORD CURZON'S FRANK STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon reviewing the general situation in Persia pointed out that our obligations were the direct aftermath of the war, and emphasised that Great Britain was most interested in a peaceful, stable, friendly and independent Persia—conditions which were the corner-stones of the Anglo-Persian agreement. Great Britain never thought of asking the League of Nations for a mandate and contemplated nothing in the nature of a Protectorate. It had been our constant desire to reduce our commitments there, and start Persia with an independent army, although Persia had frequently petitioned for the retention of British troops after our decision to withdraw by stages the whole of our forces, excepting the Consular escort at Meshed. A new situation arose in North-West Persia upon the arrival of an unforeseen menace from Bolshevik Russia threatening the Persian capital, Throne and State.

Later an unforeseen change occurred owing to the treachery of the officers of the Cossack division entrusted with the defence of the northern provinces in Persia against the Bolsheviks. Consequently, the Shah decided to dispense with the services of such a dangerous ally. General Ironside supported the decision and recommended re-organising the Cossacks under British officers. We expected its parliament to be summoned and the Anglo-Persian Agreement submitted to it before the New Year. It the Persian Parliament accepted the Agreement we would do our best to help them through.

Lord Curzon regarded this as the sole possible guarantee for continued stability of Persia. If it were accepted, we should submit the Agreement to the League of Nations.

Having acquiesced in the dismissal of Russian officers, we accepted the temporary responsibility of officering and organising the Cossack division. This was the only Persian force available for the protection of the Northern provinces and provided a nucleus for the new Persian army. Persia was informed that we probably could not retain the forces at Kasvin beyond Spring. We had already withdrawn forces from South and North-East Persia, and limited our responsibilities in the North-West.

Concluding, Lord Curzon urged that our policy had been on a deliberate and disinterested plan in a position of a constant and kaleidoscopic change to safeguard the continued national existence and independence of Persia. He did not grudge the responsibilities or expenditure in that connection, if it would enable a single Mohammedan State, with great traditions, to maintain its integrity, but the obligations must be two-sided. If Persia was unable to meet hers we could not indefinitely continue ours out of mere altruism.

### BOLSHEVIKS JUBILANT.

PARIS, November 17th.

General Wrangel has arrived at Constantinople.

A Moscow wireless floating over the victory says that the outstanding bands of scabs commanded by General Wrangel and others must finally be destroyed, and declares that the English bourgeoisie find this an opportune moment for concluding a trade agreement.

**BOLSHEVIKS TURN TO THE UKRAINE.**

LONDON, November 17th.

The Bolsheviks, having disposed of General Wrangel, appear to be well on their way to finish General Petlura's army, and the Ukrainians which have been causing them a real deal of annoyance since peace has been concluded with Poland.

A despatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw to New York reports that the Ukrainians have evacuated Kieff and other towns and are fleeing before the Reds whose cavalry has broken through the Ukrainian lines at various points. The Ukrainians are suffering from lack of ammunition.

### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

#### PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government were informed that there were still a number of British subjects in Russia about whom no information had been received. The Government was communicating with the Soviet on the subject. There was a hope that British conditions for the resumption of trade negotiations would be so far fulfilled within a week as to enable a statement to be made on the subject.

### M. KRASSIN TO BE ASKED FOR GUARANTEES.

LONDON, November 17th.

The question of resuming trade with Russia was discussed at a Cabinet meeting to-day, but no decision was reached. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, who advocated early resumption, met with certain opposition from Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the Russian attitude towards the small republics in the Middle East.

It was decided to confer with M. Krassin, who will be asked what guarantees he has to give that the propaganda campaign in England will cease. The Government is appreciably nearer agreement on vital principles, which, so far, have been a stumbling block, but the real difficulty remains to be settled, namely, the recognition of the liabilities of the old Russian regime.

### THE IRISH TERROR.

#### MORE OFFICERS MISSING.

LONDON, November 17th.

It is officially stated that six men have been arrested in County Clare. Four tried to escape and were shot dead. Two Artillery officers are missing since October 29th. The gravest fears are felt regarding their safety.

### STAFF OFFICERS KIDNAPPED.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Sinn Féiners' latest exploit is kidnapping four Army Staff officers travelling by train and carrying them off to an unknown destination. The officers were captured near Cork, while proceeding on duty. They were dressed in mufti. Suddenly armed men entered the compartment, handcuffed them, escorted them to the station platform and then marched them along the public road until they were picked up by waiting motor cars. Large military forces are scouring the district. It is believed that the act is one of revenge for the death of Mr. MacSwiney. At least one of the officers was a member of Mr. MacSwiney's Court Martial.

A rider was overheard to say "We must avenge the Lord Mayor's death."

### COLLAPSE OF GENERAL WRANGEL'S ARMY.

#### EVACUATION OF SEBASTOPOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16th.

The evacuation of Sebastopol was conducted in perfect order. General Wrangel was the last man to leave the town which he left in the hands of the local Soviets, who openly proclaimed themselves once the situation was clear.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

#### LORD ROBERT CECIL'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

GENEVA, November 17th.

A feature of to-day's sitting of the League of Nations was an interesting debate on the work of the Council, notably a striking speech by Lord Robert Cecil, who opened the discussion.

Referring to mandates, Lord Robert Cecil hoped that the League would act quickly. He also urged the necessity of fullest publicity for the proceedings of the Council, and submitted a motion in this direction dealing with Armenia. Lord Robert Cecil declared that there did not exist in the history of the world a tragedy more pathetic than that of Armenia. "The League of Nations must save Armenia. It cannot separate without coming to a decision on the question." He proceeded to criticise the action of Poland, after submitting the question of Lithuania to the Council, for committing a hostile act within two months of the period laid down by the Convention during which interested parties were to abstain from hostilities. He concluded by declaring that the League had begun well and must pursue boldly without fear its one and only policy of reconciling nations.

The delegates of the British Dominions on the Mandates and Armaments Committee include Mr. Fisher, Lord Robert Cecil, and Sir William Meyer while on the Committee of Admission of New Members, India will be represented by the Jam of Nawagar.

### NEW FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, November 17th.

Pending a general economic and financial conference of the League of Nations to be held in 1924, the Council of the League has decided to form immediately a provisional financial and economic consultative committee of twenty members to advise as regards putting into practice the recommendations of the Brussels Conference, financial and economic problems, which the Council may submit, and the preparation of the Agenda of the 1924 conference.

Mr. Henry Strakosch (South Africa) and Mr. Kengomori (Japan) are among the ten members of the financial section of the new committee.

### M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

#### DEFEAT OF VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, November 16th.

Marlybone Cricket Club defeated Victoria by an innings and 59 runs.

Victoria made 274 runs in the first innings, Lampard contributing 111, and 85 in the second innings.

Rhodes took 8 wickets for 39 runs, Woolley 4 for 27 and Parkin 0 for 10.

Marlybone made 418 for 3 wickets and declared. Hobbs made 131 and Hendren 108 untroubled.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN CALIFORNIA.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

LONDON, November 17th.

The delicacy of the American-Japanese situation, in connection with Japanese immigration in California, is evidenced by the statement of the Japanese Premier, Mr. Hara, that the utmost care was necessary in order not to injure American-Japanese friendship. Meanwhile, the Americans are greatly interested in the Census Bureau's report showing a great increase in the Japanese population on the Pacific Coast States since 1910, especially in California where there are now some 200,000 (1) Japanese as compared with 41,000 in 1910.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Board of Trade announced that licences for the export of opium and cocaine granted prior to August 1st have been revoked. Application may be made for fresh licences.

In a letter to the Times, Sir W. J. Collins recalls that, when the Opium Convention was signed at the Hague on January 23rd in 1913, the British delegates were authorised to declare that the Convention, if ratified by the British Government, would apply to the Governments of British India, Ceylon, the Straits, Hongkong and Weihai-wei, exactly similarly to the United Kingdom, and points out that 17,278 chests of opium were exported from India in 1918 and 1919, chiefly to the Far East and the United Kingdom and very large quantities of morphia were annually exported from Britain. He declares that undoubtedly the world production of opium, morphia and cocaine vastly exceeds any conceivable legitimate or medical use for it, and hopes that the Assembly of the League of Nations will take prompt steps to secure universal legislation similar to that recently passed by Britain, as well as international co-operation in making such legislation effective.

### WEDDING AT KOWLOON.

#### BYGATE-HUTCHISON.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon the marriage took place of Lieut. Charles Mountford Bygate, of the 5th Punjab, son of Mr. Charles Bygate, of Darlington, England, and Miss Winifred Maud Hutchison, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hutchison, of Darlington. The service, which was choral, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. W. Sheppard, Chaplain to the Forces, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Lindsay.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Greenway, wore a dress of white satin, covered with lace and trimmed with pearls. The train was of green and was surmounted by a small wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and pale pink roses. Miss Joy Greenway, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of white silk net. Major G. de S. H. Middlemas was the best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held by Major and Mrs. Greenway at the United Services Recreation Club. The honeymoon is being spent at Repulse Bay.

### BRITISH DIVORCE IN CHINA.

#### FACILITIES GRANTED.

#### JURISDICTION GIVEN TO SUPREME COURT.

The important announcement is made that, as the result of representations to the British Foreign Office early in the present year, jurisdiction in divorce has been granted to H.M. Supreme Court in Shanghai. The *N.O. Daily News* understands that the order will come into effect immediately, and that the duties of King's Proctor will be added to those of Crown Advocate, the office now held by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.

It has long been felt that, as the law stood, British subjects were, to say the least, at a disadvantage in being unable to get divorce unless the complaining party took proceedings at home, even though evidence might be taken in China on commission to be forwarded to London. In cases where action was taken at home, a commission was sent out to the Supreme Court ordering the Court to take evidence, which evidence was then sent home, and if considered full and true, the Court dealt with the case. This remedy was just as expensive as any divorce suit in fact, rather more expensive through evidence having to be taken on commission.

The change now made has been rendered possible through a decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Casaghi v. Casaghi*. In this case, it was decided that a petitioner who had, as it was held, obtained an Anglo-Egyptian divorce, although a British subject, could not bring a suit for divorce in the Supreme Court at home, even though the British Courts in Egypt had no jurisdiction in divorce; and it was felt that, on the authority of this case, there might be British subjects living in China who could neither get divorce in the Home Courts (as having acquired an Anglo-Chinese domicile) nor could they, through want of jurisdiction in H.M. Supreme Court here, obtain a divorce anywhere.

In these circumstances, representations were made to H.M. Foreign Office, with the result that an intimation has just been received that jurisdiction in divorce will be given to H.M. Supreme Court for China, limited however, to the cases of British subjects domiciled in China, people who as the above ruling shows, formerly were unable to obtain a divorce either in China or at home. Expenses in connection with this procedure will be much less than formerly. The law to be applied will, of course, be the law of England.

### INDIANS IN COLONIES.

#### QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, November 17th.

The question of the immigration of Indians into the Crown Colonies and Protectorates was raised in the House of Commons this evening by a question by Mr. Bennett, C.I.E., in regard to the recent visit of Sir Benjamin Robertson to the Kenya Colony and Uganda to enquire into the position of Indians there.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had received the Government of India's views on Sir Benjamin Robertson's report and Lord Milner. He urgently drew attention to the matter.

Sir Guyon Hicks suggested that the doctrine of self-determination should be applied to the Crown Colonies in regard to the influx of Indians where they were not wanted.

Mr. Montagu, replying, emphasised that the views of the Indian as well as the British and the native inhabitants of the colonies ought to be taken into account.

## M. RHALLIS TO BECOME PREMIER.

ATHENS, November 16.

After first refusing, M. Rhallis has now been persuaded to form a Cabinet. M. Rhallis was previously three Premier, the last time in 1909. He is a Royalist, and was known in earlier years as a strong supporter of friendly relations with Turkey. The Constantinist leaders meet to-morrow to discuss whether they will recognise Admiral Condouriotis as Regent.

**PROBABLE MOVE OF VENIZELIST ARMY.**

New York, November 17th.

The Associated Press correspondent telegraphs from Athens that the forlorn hope of the Venizelists of winning the elections by the Army vote has been now apparently dissipated. There was a panic at the Bourse to-day, the dollar doubling in value. The city is quiet and Parliament House is occupied by troops.

A rumour is current that the Venizelist Army may proclaim a republic in Smyrna. The present Regency has been accepted as legal by the Opposition whose Cabinet will be temporary until a plebiscite is held on the question of ex-King Constantine's return and until the manner in which the outside world views the elections is known.

### M. GOUNARIS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 17th.

The indications are that the new Greek Government intends to defy the French and the British Governments by requesting Constantine to re-ascend the throne. This has been made clear by the statement by M. Gounaris telegraphed to New York by the Associated Press correspondent at Athens. M. Gounaris is quoted as saying that "Constantine is our rightful heir. We expect him back as soon as a plebiscite is held, and, if the latter shows that the Greek people want him, I do not see why France and Britain should interfere."

M. Gounaris added that the Government will continue M. Venizelos' foreign policy and hopes to keep Smyrna by amicable arrangement with the Turks.

**RESTORATION REGARDED CERTAIN.**

LONDON, November 17th.

The news coming from Athens is at present most conflicting. It is obvious that the situation is still complicated. The only definite fact is that M. Venizelos has finally resigned and M. Rhallis' Cabinet is to be sworn in to-morrow. M. Rhallis is assuming the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The majority of the leaders speak of the re-instatement of King Constantine as *fait accompli*, and it is stated that Queen Mother Olga will assume the regency in place of Admiral Condouriotis.

### STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, November 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. McNeill, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the responsibilities of France and Britain in regard to the protection of Greece under the treaties of 1832 and 1853 were renounced in the preamble to the Treaty of Sevres. Therefore, France and Britain had at present completely a free hand in regard to the recall of any Greek Sovereign. It would be unwise at present to discuss the contingency of the recall of ex-King Constantine.

Replying to Earl Winterton, Mr. Bonar Law admitted that events in Greece might seriously affect the situation in Turkey, but a discussion on the subject would be very unwise at present.

### FINANCIAL PANIC.


ATHENS, November 17th.

The chaotic situation due to the unexpected election result has caused a financial panic and the Bourse is closed, also the banks in consequence of a run for foreign drafts and gold.



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### THE "RIGHT TO MOTHERHOOD."

#### CHANGES IN SOCIAL CODE.

The National Birth-Rate Commission began an inquiry, on October 1st, into the problems connected with adolescence, under the presidency of the Bishop of Birmingham, at the Commission Room of the National Council of Public Morals, Rhonda House, Gower Street. The purpose of the inquiry is to investigate the influences which affect the welfare of young people as potential parents.

The Bishop of Birmingham said he believed the inquiry had been initiated by the National Council of Public Morals because he wrote a letter to *The Times* some while ago on the adolescent question. A really important number of ladies and gentlemen had been got together to deal with the question from various aspects. It was a grievous pity that at one time they should have been prepared to criticize young people to any extent, then should have praised them as wonderful during the war, and afterwards should have reverted to the old criticism. The never seemed scientifically to inquire how they could deal with these young people so as to help them to be fully equipped physically, mentally, and morally for the duties of life.

Miss Nora March was the first witness called. She said that whether chastity was the best preparation for parenthood seemed to be a point on which medical and psychological thought was not yet agreed. Personally holding the view that love should be the basis of marriage, she also held that as a general social guide the tenet of chastity as a preparation for marriage was the ideal, recognizing, of course, that there might be individual cases wherein some other decision in regard to the rule of life might be a matter of reasonable choice. If marriage was delayed till late in life, chastity might be a matter of supreme difficulty to many, while those whose circumstances made marriage impossible were confronted by the problem of entire celibacy. Our social code on these matters was obviously undergoing a change. It was possible that the future might see some forms of extra-marital sex relationship and parenthood finding a recognized place in our social code. There were many more women than men in this country. The wider education of girls, their entry into the world of labour, in short, their general emancipation, all tended towards a liberation of natural impulses and a desire for freedom of choice. Theright-to-motherhood was a doctrine which was rapidly gaining ground. It was essential that a system of education—using the word education in its broadest sense—should provide emotional and intellectual compensation for those to whom the moral complete life was denied. The preparation of young citizens for worthy parenthood was no simple matter of appropriate instruction only. Though accurate knowledge might be a great help, it did not of itself empower the individual to follow the line of conduct chosen. To begin with the ethical considerations without a firm basis of the biologic, psychological, social, and racial relations, was to court failure. Many more parents were learning to give information to their children on such subjects as birth and sex. Supplementary instruction in biology, physiology, and hygiene, could best be given in school and other classes. As to venereal disease, she deprecated strongly the prominent presentation of this social disorder in instruction of the young. The pseudomoral instruction of the young, which might even be detrimental to character and to mental efficiency, though, of course, it might lessen the amount of venereal disease. Opinion on this last point, however, was pretty generally expressed that fear of venereal disease did not deter on any widespread scale. It was a matter for comment, that the clergy of all denominations were, on the whole, so slow in bringing their special influence to bear upon this problem.

#### CITIZEN AND PARENT.

There has been drawn up recently an outline of a further inquiry by the National Birth-Rate Commission, which, says *The Times*, is designed to promote a larger constructive effort. Indication is afforded in this document of the lines on which it is thought this investigation should proceed. Thus it must embrace the development of the individual from the physiological and the psychological standpoint. It must take notice of the conditions under which the adolescent citizen lives and works, and the social and moral influence to which he or she is exposed, especially at puberty and onwards. It must include the extent to which worthy ideals of citizenship and parenthood are inculcated by education in its widest sense, by religious influence, and by the atmosphere of the home, the school, the university, the workshop, and the factory.

The question of sex instruction is next dealt with. It is proposed to consider how this may best be administered. Incidentally the co-education of boys and girls, the influence of the theatre, cinema, and music-hall, and other similar questions will be reviewed. Recreation, too, will be studied.

The influence of the various industrial occupations on fertility and on healthy parenthood will also form a subject for this inquiry. It may, indeed, happen that by exchanging an essentially feminine, for an essentially masculine outlook on life, our young women, our wives and mothers, may be unknowingly prejudicing the interests of their children, and through them the welfare of the race. Perhaps this tendency to reverse the old relationship is itself only a symptom of a deeper movement in the life of the nation, and in this connection the present numerical inequality between the sexes, with the large preponderance of the female sex in our population, is a matter of considerable significance.

"There is an ancient legend of a grocer saying to his assistant: 'When you have ended the sugar and cut up the birch brooms for tea, come in to prayers.' Sanding sugar seems to be absurd, since it would get in one's teeth, and the sand, being insoluble, would show up in the cup," declares the Public Analyst of Paddington in a report to be submitted to the Paddington Borough Council. "For over forty years I have sought this sugar in vain," he continues, "but this quarter two samples of moist sugar were sent to me by the Food Control Committee, containing respectively 6 per cent. and 61 per cent. of sand, which matched exactly the colour and grain of the sugar. To trace out the source of this adulteration twenty-three samples of moist sugar were procured under the Adulteration Acts by your inspector, but not one contained any sand."

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HOTEL MAYAGUA**U.S. SHIPPING AND WORLD TRADE.**DEMAND FOR POLICY OF  
REFERENCE.

THE HARRIMAN DEALS.

The Times' Washington Correspondent wrote on October 14th:

British shipping people should be warned not to make too much of the violent controversy which continues to rage over the arrangement between the Harriman interests and the Hamburg-American, or over the President's refusal to enforce the Jones Shipping Law or over the alleged inefficiency of the Shipping Board.

Recent developments in the Presidential canvass show that the fostering of foreign trade is going to be one of the preoccupations of whichever party wins. The Republicans are particularly insistent upon the necessity of helping the American Maritime over the present difficulties. "America," proclaimed Mr. Harding in his first speech, "on the Eastern seaboard must be made the real mercantile power." "The President," writes the New York Herald, the leading Republican organ in New York, "had no right to refuse to put into force the discriminatory clauses of the Jones Law. It may seem ridiculous to say that the United States must not have a discriminatory shipping policy. Great Britain had such a policy until her mercantile supremacy was assured. A vigorous fight for world trade is now starting and America cannot afford to go into it with gloves on."

## THE GERMAN AGREEMENTS.

This, and much else, counteracts the growing dislike for the German shipping agreements and other problems of the Shipping Board. Newspapers like the New York World may complain that the agreements give the Germans advantages. There may be reluctance to let the men of the American Line have an influential position in American commerce, especially after the indignation caused by the discovery that German-Americans are again organizing to exert upon American politics massed Teutonic influence. But it is unlikely that the Hamburg-America arrangement will be cancelled. Too much depends upon it. It concerns nearly 800,000 tons of American shipping. The Germans have undoubtedly driven a hard bargain. They may well profit in the long run by the clause that gives them an eventual 50 per cent. in all the routes established for those routes will, during the first difficult years, have to be supported by American ships and American capital.

But the Harriman interests are still inspired by much of the hard-headed imagination that made their founder an outstanding figure among the financiers of American railway management. They know that the United States has not got the experience necessary for the conduct of a great Mercantile Marine, and that the price they paid in their deal, or which may be paid in similar deals, is not too great for the advantages of German experience. Their action may clash with American sentimentality, but it does not clash with the practical spirit with which American parties are promising to tackle trade matters.

America, as Mr. Harding has explained, is influenced by no hostility to the nation with which she has got to compete, but complaints are rife that, under the present Government, her nationals are not being properly helped in the struggle for post-war trade; that over oil, for instance, there is no "team" play such as that between our oil companies and the Petroleum Executive. Especially if the Republicans come in, we may expect a vigorous effort at cooperation between Washington and the American business world. There will be an effort to realize the promise of the Republican platform to give a preference to American shipping passing through the Panama Canal. There will be an effort to enforce the discriminatory clauses of the Jones Law, and so on.

Even to-day pressure is being put by business interests upon the Government to use the pending International Conference here upon communications and cables as the occasion for a demand that the United States should get a goodly proportion of the German cables. We must not consequently allow ourselves to be disarmed by the stories of setbacks to American trade with which the Press is teeming. We must be prepared for renewed competition, which, though conducted in a friendly spirit, may embarrass our statesmen if they are taken unawares, and will certainly call for better cooperation between Capital and Labour than we have had since the Armistice, if falling foreign markets are not to exacerbate the difficulties of our economic position.

**KU KLUX KLAN REVIVAL.**

PLOT TO KEEP COTTON PRICES UP.

New York, October 7.

Gangs of disguised night raiders, operating on the lines of the old Ku Klux Klan, have been organized among the young cotton planters of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas, with the object of preventing the sale of cotton at less than 40 cents per pound. The present market price is 25 cents and the planters say that the actual cost is 20 cents.

Armed guards visit the reluctant planters nightly, and threaten them with flogging and other penalties unless their cotton is held from the market. Notices are also posted nightly on cotton gins ordering them to be closed, to prevent the preparation of cotton for the market.

The raiding horsemen wear white masks covering their heads and shoulders, and declare that they are prepared to go to any length to prevent cotton operations at the present price. They accuse Wall-street speculators of forcing down prices, and say that economic reasons are not responsible.

Nevertheless, the northern cotton markets report a serious decline in the demand for cotton goods. The Lowell (Massachusetts) cotton mills announce that they will close down on Saturday evening, rendering 20,000 persons idle.

Mills agents say that unless orders increase it will be necessary to cut prices. The Ku Klux Klan was a secret association of Southern whites who united for self-protection and to oppose the Reconstruction measures of the United States Congress in 1865-76. The organization of the negroes by night parades of silent horsemen clad in white sheets, pretending to be spirits of dead Confederates, "just from hell."

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings to both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 23rd, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 27th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 214

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENHANE" ... (From New York via Panama)	27th Nov.	

## HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENHANE" about 28th Nov.		Genoa, Lyons, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"GLENORIE" 10th Dec.		Genoa, London & Rotterdam.

Movements are subject to change without notice.  
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS

Tel. No. 21, sub 5, ex. 23 and 3036.

**Callus? Peel It Off Quickly!**

Nothing On Earth Like "Gels-It" For Corns and Calluses.

A spot of thickened skin on the foot, or a corn, or a callus, or a wart, or a mole, or a skin disease, or a skin ailment, or a skin trouble, or a skin problem, or a skin condition, or a skin defect, or a skin blemish, or a skin mark, or a skin stain, or a skin spot, or a skin patch, or a skin sore, or a skin ulcer, or a skin wound, or a skin burn, or a skin frost, or a skin sunburn, or a skin rash, or a skin eruption, or a skin infection, or a skin disease, or a skin ailment, or a skin trouble, or a skin problem, or a skin condition, or a skin defect, or a skin blemish, or a skin mark, or a skin stain, or a skin spot, or a skin patch, or a skin sore, or a skin ulcer, or a skin wound, or a skin burn, or a skin frost, or a skin sunburn, or a skin rash, or a skin eruption, or a skin infection, or a skin disease, or a skin ailment, or a skin trouble, or a skin problem, or a skin condition, or a skin defect, or a skin blemish, or a skin mark, or a skin stain, or a skin spot, or a skin 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## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM — "BLOEMFONTEIN" — 28th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Rine &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.O. N. O.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Ball
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 10th Nov.	4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIOW"	On 22nd Nov.	11 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"LUOW"	On 23rd Nov.	10 A.M.
HOLO	"YUNNAN"	On 23rd Nov.	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Nov.	4 P.M.
HOLO, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 24th Nov.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 25th Nov.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGKOW"	On 27th Nov.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon Accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whooing.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOI &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov.	at 12 Noon.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 26th Nov.	at 12 Noon.
"HAICONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 30th Nov.	at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE TO ARRIVE

DUE TO SAIL

"WEST HIKI"

Dec. 6th

Dec. 11th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipside connection with the Salado, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.  
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai,  
Manila, Singapore.Hongkong Office—Prince of Wales, Chester Rd.  
Tel. 100-1009.  
OHAS E. RICHARDSON,  
General Agent for South China.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.  
APCAR AND EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	6,853	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,711	10th Dec.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,400	12th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	21st Dec.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,246	21st Jan. 1921	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" — 7,000 | 20th Nov. Noon | Calcutta via Spore, Pang &amp; R.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	1st Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	do.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"DEVANHA"	6,000	19th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Nov.	Shanghai Only.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Dec.	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	6,700	5th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.E. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets enroute to Calcutta. All Claims are filed with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon, on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gommans & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAWANA MARU" — Sunday, 5th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" — Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" — Sunday, 21st Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"YUNNAN MARU" — Thursday, 2nd Dec.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTER U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" — Wednesday, 25th Nov.

"ALABAMA MARU" — Saturday, 11th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" — 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"HAYE MARU" — Monday, 22nd Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" — Sunday, 21st Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI. — Saturday, 20th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building. [31]

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	7th Dec.	13th Dec.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. [42]

T. K. K.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Nov. 28th
SHIRATA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
KOROMA MARU	20,000	Dec. 17th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Dec. 31st
TENTO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THROUGH ST. TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	—	Dec. 9th
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 10th, 1921

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" — 10,000	On or about 29th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" — 21,000	On or about 15th Dec.
MARSEILLES, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, MADAGASCAR, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" —	On or about 27th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, &amp; VANCOUVER (calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SEPOAH" — About Nov. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(calling at Kaituma and Yokohama).

"COAXET" — About Nov. 20th.

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overland Carriers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mackinnon.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" &amp; "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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